NEW YORK TERMIN THEFTAY, APRIL S. 1964. "FITH EFFICIENT

MEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of Lieut. Gen. Grant from Fortress Monroe.

Important Amendments to the National Bank Bill.

Unanimous Declaration of the House Against a Monaichy in Mexico.

Proposed Alteration of the Nettrality Laws,

&z..

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1884.

RETORN OF GEN. GRANT PROM PORTRESS MONROS. cutenant General Grant and the select party which toft here last week for Fortress Monroe returned to Washington this morning. Gen. Grant is accompanied by Gee. Rawlins and Col. Comstock, of his staff. He has spent most of the day in the War Department. Every moment of his time is occupied with important duties He will return to his headquarters in the field to-morrow

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN. the West. He is highly spoken of as an efficient officer. He has come to take command of the cavalry corps in the Army of the Potomac, in place of Major General Pleasan con, who has been assigned to duty in the West.

GENERAL OFFICERS IN TOWN. There are a number of general officers in town to day. MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS AVERTLE, AND CUSTES. General Averill and General Custer, both youthful and ing cavalry commanders, are here to-day. General Averill will immediately return to his command in the Department or West Virginia. General Custer is atill suffering from the effects of the accident which befell bim a few weeks age. As soon as his health will permit GENERAL BICKLES' MISSION.

Major General Sickles, whose health has been considerably impaired, is fast gaining strength, and will soon leave here upon the important mission with which he is entrusted by the President. THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT OF

Colonel Wiswell, chisf of the Veteran Reserve Corps Bureau, has been appointed Acting Military Governor of

THE MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP OF ALEXANDRIA. It is reported that the office of Military Governor of now performed by General Slough will be discharged by e provost marshal, under the immediate direction of

eral Augur, commanding this department. PROTEST AGAINST A MONARCHY IN MEXICO. The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House to-day, in regard to the establish ment of a monarchy in Mexico, although proposing no omediate action, is regarded as important, as giving a definite expression of the policy and opinion of the people of the United States in regard to European intervention to the political affairs of this continent. It met with no

sen made stronger and more definite. ISSUE OF TEN-FORTY BONDS. The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to issue to parties preferring them ten forty bonds, bearing inte rest from date of subscription, thus avoiding the neses alty of paying accrued interest from March 1, as required all the agencies for the sale of this loan.

opposition, the only expression being a regret that it had

THE CURRENCY BILL. istee of the Whole in the House to-day, exempts the k of Commerce of New York from the personal lie bility required by the law in relation to National Banks. The protest of all the other New York banks was on the sables of members, but Messrs. Russell, Green, Duer and Vall have enjoyed the privilege of the floor for several days. So long as the Bank of Gemmerce is not a bank of issue the exemption would be just, but under the National Banking law it would have the right to issue, and the exemption becomes an exclusive privilege. Although A strong effort was made by the dem side of the House, as is'ed by a few republicans, to ob-tain the adoption of an additional section admitting the hotly debated in five minute speeches for an hour and a

balf, but the committee and the House adjourned without ally disposing of the question. THE QUICKBILVER CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE

COMPANY.

There was a singular scene in the Supreme Court room to day. It was understood that the decision in the cole-brated Outckellver Mine case was to be announced. The soots and sisies of the court were crammed with an anxious crowd of both sexes. Among them were many or the greatest celebrities of the country. When Judge Nelson commenced reading the opinion of the Court a dead allence was maintained, and every ear was strained to catch his familest syllable. As it became more and apparent that the decision was in favor of the company, one by one the listeners dropped out, instening to the ce egraph office. When the conclusion was reached there was a general exedus, and the telegraph offices of the House and Senate were througed with anxious specula waited quietly to take advantage of this rush to buy more firmed the company will at once proceed to make such aplendic dividends upon the stock, the development of

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Jos The opinion of the Coart was devered by Mr. Scatterics Nelson, establishing the southern and castern boundaries of Fossat's grant as including the mine. The southern boundary is the Great Sierra, which defeats the proteosions of the United States. The eastern bound ary is the straight line by the seatern base of the Low Hill, thus throwing the mine on Fossat's ranch. The Court orders a decree confirming the survey of Decemper. 1800, and filed in the January following.

district of California had conformed to the mandate of the Supreme Court, in entering the survey, this controversy would have thus been closed. It ap-peared, from the opinion, that the California Court was software which allowed appeals from our veys in private land claims. The altering of the time dixing the boundary in dispute was wholly unaussained. If it was competent to change one line at was competent to change all. The merits of the case, apart

frem the boundary, did not enter into the opinion. The Cort to-day ordered, adjudged and decreed that the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Northern district of California, in the case of Fresal, appellant, against the United States, is re-Sourt, with directions to enter a decree conformable to the durrey approved by the Surveyor General, December 20, 1860. Justice Climed, who alone dissented from this ogiston, said the property was worth twenty millions. THE ENGINET OF COMMODORS LEVY TO THE UNITED

SYATES.
From a lotter of Attorney General Hotes and the legal perers and other decrinents accompanying it which were communicated to the Sciente to day, relative to the bequest of Communions Levy of the homestead of Jefferson to see United States, it appears that the property in ctudes Monticello, \$200,000 in real estate in New York, and \$100,000 in stocks. It is bequesthed in trust for an agricultural school for the support and education of the habiters of warrant efficers of the may. The case havtog been taken to the New York Court of Appeals, Attor and, but is disposed to look with favor upon the assump-

sion of such trust for exersly charitable objects. GRORGE THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST. Mr. Morris, of Ohle, made an effect to day to get the grow Goorge Thompson rescinded, but failed to obtain a delivered as previously announced.

THE WASES OF NATY YARD WORKHEN. The anticulties concerning leadequate wages continue baintaining. Some time since a communical was appointed

ments here; but the anticipated increase not having been made, the dissatisfaction has increased. All the ship car-penters have now expressed a determination to leave the strong probability of other workmen joining them. A considerable amount of now work has been ordered, and unless the present difficulties are removed there are strong reasons for apprehending embarraneous. The

ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS IN BEBEL DISTRICTS. A spirited discussion sprang up in the Senate to-day on the subject of epilating troops in insurrectionary distriots by State agents, to be credited to the quota of the several States so recruiting. The remarks of the oppoweight with the Senate, and the impression is gaining strength that the House bill in its present shape will not

THE BLOCKADE IN THE BALTIO. Official information has been received at the State De partment of the blockade of the ports of Cammin, Swine munde, Walgart, Greifswalde, Straisund and Barth, in the Baltic, the blockade having been ordered by the Danish government, to commence on the 15th ult

THE PAY OF CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY. It is now fixed by law that the pay of cadets at the Military Academy shall be the same as allowed to midshipmen at the Naval Academy. Cadets found deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the Military Achdemy, or be reappointed except upon the recommend Academy, when examined for admission thereto, shall be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

PISIOL SHOOTING IN THE HALLS OF JUSTICE. Quite a sensation was occasioned in the Capitol this morning by the report of a pistol near the door of the Supreme Court room, fired by a colored employe of the anet in a difficulty with his comrade. Notwithstanding the throng constantly filling the ball, fortunately no one IMPORTANT TO PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED

The following important order has been promulgated -

The following important order has been promulgated—GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 125.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPPICE, \(\)

WASHINGTON, MORCH 22, 1864. \(\)

Furloughs, not to exceed thirty days in each case, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army who may desire to enter the free military school at Philadelphia, may be granted by the commanders of armies and departments, when the character, conduct and capacity of the applicants are such as to warrant their immediate and superior commanders in recommending them for commissioned appointments in the regiments of colored treeps

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. B. TOWNERND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1864.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless within afficen (15) days from this date they appear before the Military Commission to session in this city, of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is Freeident, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them. to the clurges against them.

FOR GYING PUPILCATE DISCHARGES TO ENLISTED MAN, IN VIOLATION OF PARAGRAPH 165, REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

Captain Senjamin F. Thurber, Seventy-fifth New York

birst i ieumenant Edward Hayes, Ninety-fifth New York

unteers.

TOR PALLING TO REPORT UNDER ARREST AT HEADQUARTERS.

HINTARY PROPERT OF WASHINGTON, AS ORDERED.

Capitain John M. Kest, Eighth Pennsylvania Reservess.

CONDUCT KINES ORIGE AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.

Lieutenant Louis W. Jackson, First Connecticut ar

Second Lieutenant William B. Hidebrook, Forty-seventh New York Voluntee's.
First Lieutonant Rudolph Meyer, Fifty eighth New York
Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Frederick Lander, Fifty eighth New
York Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Jesse J. Bowers, Thirteenth Pennsyl-

vania ducalry.
Second Ligorenant Charles B. Harris, Ninotecoth Obio
R. D. TOWNSEND,
battery.
Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MASHINGTON, APPL 4, 1884.

The tollowing officers, charged with offences and heretoforo published, are exempt from being dismissed the
service of the United States, the Military Commission
instituted by Secial Orders No. 63, series of 1863, from
the War Department, having reported that satisfactory
defence has been made in their respective cases, viz.—

Scient Michael T. Denohue, Tenth New Hampshire
Volunteers.

ath Jacob V. Gish, One Hundred and Seventh Penn tenant Charles T. Baroux, One Hundred and nth Pennsylvania Volunteers. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1864.

CASE- PENDING IN COURTS. Mr Tarketta, (rep.) of Ill., offered the following:-Resolved. That the Secretary of the Interior be directed of January, 1864, and the number of cases cours decling the year ending on that day.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE NECTEALITY LAWS

Mr. ANTEONY, (rep.) of R. I., offered the following:

which they extend to us
The residuation was agreed to.

**TAX ON THE CAPULATION OF STATE BANKS.*
Mr. Washer, (opp.) of N. Y., presented the petition of eighty five merchants of Philadelphia, praying that a tax

he imposed on the circulation of the State banks. Referred.

forced.

ANE GARGEMANTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON. (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the House bill for the better organization of the Quarterma-tor's Department, with amendments.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the House bill for the bester or prophesion of the Quartermastor's Department, with amendments.

Mr. Sunnes, (rep.) of Mass., reported a bill to establish a Brock of knonceptition, which was ordered to be printed.

The Vice Partians give non or 1864.

Mr. Stands reported a bill for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims for sponktions committed by the French prior to July 31, 1861. This bill provides asteraction to the around of the non-the give non-the the send over claims embraced in the Continuous of the on tollizes of dollars for damages through solutions, detentions and captures made by the French. It does not cover claims embraced in the Continuous of 1868, nor these in the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, nor those in the treaty of 1881 with France. The bill authorizes the appointment of commissioners for three years, at three thousand dollars show the French with a servicery at two housand dollars, the expenses of the commissioners not to exceed fifty thousand dollars. In the service of the States.

Mr. Gauste, fren, of form, and the desired to put himself on record against this bill before the evils which were to fow from s., if is housed pass, should be realized. The this bill states unanoccased in siting their quetus could ge into the States in relation and enlist colored men who had been slaves to make up their deficiencies. To this be had a decided objection, set would make configure would be partians of the these colored men

States were fighting with the best blood they could furnish.

Mr. Srunkan, frop of ohie, and that the Scoater had failed to draw the destinction between the negree and white truops. It the works much supply distribution of the school of the bill, even if confined above to white truops, it would allow agents to go down fouth to edite black men as United States troops and credit them to the destrictory of queta in their States, which would be injurious to the justic service. There were no reason in the world that Northern States should be allowed to send agents to the robellious districts to recent negroes. Every Sinte should dit up its

Mr. Farmers, (rep.) of 10 , thought that the adorates Mr. Engagers, (rep.) of it attempts that the attention of that bit would race a very bad effect upon the army. He thought it was a great priested originally to give large bountees. We should have secured the actions and made ample provisions for their families. He thought this ays tem had good very far to create the receiving for modifier and fract, bearies angreening a great antional, and State, and city debt, infiniting the currency and medium cartavagance. The bill would not only place the sames in competition with one another, but with the greenal government, and in consequence of the States raying large bounties, all recruiting by the United States lists would stop, life thought use bill would have about one or every way.

Mr. Wilson and the bill rame from the Hoese, baying received the ampart of two to one in that body, among them flowers, the bill colored to the body, among them flowers, the bill colored to the body.

best bill introduced since the commencement of the war. He coined out the difficulty in the seaboard States hims their quotas, as contrasted with the younger Western States, whose inhabitasts were mostly makes. He thought the government did not know how to emist mon. If we authorize the States to raise men, they could raise one hundred thourand quicker than the government can raise one hundred thourand quicker than the government can raise five thousands of men in the rebellieve any consists would easie thereby. We are supporting to families of thousands of men in the rebellieve and the state seems can subst these men more rapidly than the government, when entisted by the government they are set in new regiments, which had been unable so ar to make them of any use. The States would take and scatter them must their regiments, readering them at once effective. If the bill pass not many months will chapse before many thousands of men will be put into the service.

PROBLECTION OF SLAVERY BY AN AMENDMENT OF THE CON-The joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to

The joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to sholish slavery came up in order, and Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis, proceeded to address the sheat was tength in favor of the measure. He said he sheat wasted for this day and was glad to see it come. It had been a good while coming but it is here. He had read history rather carriessip, but he had been under the impression that as he could not have been born by any disigence on the part of his accessors under the era in which Christ lived, he was glad to have been born in this day. To day you propose to summon thirty six millions of people to give freedom to four militions, not from such bondage as our foretathers realisted, but from a worse bondage than they ever conceved of the was ambitions to put his name to this scheme of freedom. He would vote to submit this proposition to the American people, even though he might be disposed, which he was cot, to vote against it himself. He thought the sense of the people should be taken on the subject. Mr. Howe proceeded to glauce at the effects of slavery in the United States. He said one-fourth of the whole property of the cauntry in 1560 was in negroes, and yet the property without the consent of the real owner. Without reforing to the moral character of this act, the system of slavery showed the robberty of one-fourth of the annual profits of the country. He thought this wrong. As a victim to this vice system, he would think it wrong. As a victim to this vice system, he would think it wrong. As a victim to the vice system, he would think it wrong are stricted to the moral characte of the former to the late that slavery nowhere existed. He also referred to the various pretexts under which the rebellion as unparalled in injurity by any gevolution in the history of the world. In conclusion, he said it had not been made apparent to him that the present Excentive, by the exercise of any arbitrary power, had attempted to subvert the will of the poople at the ballot box.

Mr. Satusapay, (oup.) if Del cailed attention to th

Mr. Saulsbury, (opp.) of hel, called attention to the fact, as published in the newspapers, that Gen. Wallace intended to have voters and cand dates questioned as to their loyalty in the forthcoming Maryland election. Mr. 8. referred to a recent speech in Battimore, in which be put certain questions to Mr. Kilbourne, a former member of the Maryland Legislature.

Mr. Lans. (rep.) of Ind., defended Gen. Wallace, and said that no trailors would or ought to be allowed to vote in the forthcoming or any other election.

Mr. Saulsbury said the point was that a military office was clothed with the authority to interfere with elections. THE MARYLAND BLECTION.

was clothed with the authority to interfere with elections.

Mr. Johnson, (opp.) of Md., said General Wallace had
very properly written a letter to Governor Bradford to
know whether the law authorized judges of election to
ask questions with reference to loyalty, and whether a
voter could be turned away on account of his answer.
Governor Bradford sent a very specific answer in the
affirmative, also stating that the authorities of Maryland
would preserve the peace and parity of the election. He
had no idea that General Wallace thrended to use military
force at the polis unless in an extraordinary emergency.

THE NAVAL APPROPHATION BILL.

Mr. FISSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., moved to postpone all
prior orders and proceed to the Naval Appropriation bilt.
The yeas and mays were demanded.
No quorum voted.
The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, April 4, 1864.

THE AMOUNT OF COMMUTATION MONEY RECEIVED.

The House considered the resolution of Mr. Elbamos. (opp) of Wis., calling upon the Secretary of War, if not compatible with the public interest, to furnish to the House information as to the amount of money received up to this time as commutation for drafted men, and tutes have been purchased for drafted men, how many, and where procured; what sams have been paid for them, whether white or black, and how much Mr. STEVENS. (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay the resolution

Mr. STEKERS. (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay the rescintion on the table.

Motion carried by 60 against 46.

Motion carried by 60 against 46.

On motion of Mr. Aenold, (rep.) of Ill., the Secretary of War was called upon, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish a statement of the number of men cailed into the mittlary service since March, 1861, and the quotag of each State under each call.

The Number And Park Tro., or Neura Troops.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Wisconsin, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the number of carrie regiments sirectly enlisted, when organized, the number of privates, the amount paid for bounties, pay and equipments, and other expenses of organization; to what batters the negro troops had been sugged, and how many had been killed as dwomded, discriminating between the different battles.

had been kined and woman and different battles.

Mr. STERRES, (rep) of Ps., said that he was opposed to turnishing a muster reli for the enemy, and therefore mived to lay the resolution on the table.

The medium was agreed to by a vote of 64 against 42.

questing the President, Secretary of State and the secre-tery of War to furnish the number of all persons who there alloged offencevaguinst the government, by order or with the knowledge of either of them, and who have not been tried or convicted by any civil or criminal not been tried or souvicted by any fivil or criminal court, together with the charges or accountains for such arrests or imprisonment, and the number of prisoners in the form, whether any persons have been hanshed from the toyal states, &c.

On motion of Mr. Romans, (rep.) of N. H., the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 62 against 33.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of Md., from the Committee on oreign Affairs, reported the following joint resolution —

Resolved. That the Congress of the United States are un-willing by stience to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are instituted spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the remainer of the tor, therefore they think it fit to deciare that it does not no local with the people of the United States to acknowledge a neumonial government erected on the ruins of any reputil-ian government in America, under the auspices of any fur-opens Power.

the introduced that they declare that it does not be cord with the poop of the United States to acknowledge a common that government in America, under the auspices of any sixted an overnment in America, under the auspices of any sixted an overnment in America, under the auspices of any sixted and the common that government in America, under the auspices of any sixted and the common only to burst in the House, what is the use of its leaving to burst in the House, what is the use of its leaving the done with it:

If have replied, whether it is a mero paper fairnious the control of the people of the United States. The resolution is simply the people of the United States. The resolution is simply a declaration of what care policy should be, to which control in the control is simply a declaration of what is snowled any minerals very searly. I suppose it is not a subject only interests very searly. I suppose it is not a subject only interests very searly. I suppose it is not a subject only interests very searly. I suppose it is not a subject only interests very searly. I suppose it is not a subject on the control in the

Benjamin Wood, Woodbridge, Yraman.
GEORGE INOMPSON, THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST.

Mr. MORRIS, (Opp.) of Ohlo, offered a proamble, acting forth that whereas Garge Thempson, of England, in March, 1344, declared that the dissolution of this Union should be ateadily kept in vie.", therefore,
Resolved, That the resolution here to free passed, granting the use of the half to the said Goorg. Thompson on the evening of the 6th of April, is hereby rest. 1440.

Objection being coade, Mr. Morris moved a Suspension of the rules, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 44 against 56. So the resolution was not considered.

THE MATIONAL BANK SELL.

The House then resolved light into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Rollins (of N. H.) in the chair, sad resumed the consideration of the National Bank bill.

Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Rollins (of N. H.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the National Bank bill.

Mr. Rijah Wand, (opp.) of N. Y., offered an amendment the chair, and resumed the consideration of the National Bank bill.

Mr. Rijah Wand, (opp.) of N. Y., offered an amendment the feet that when the State banks have completed their erganization under this act they shall withdraw their State bank circulation. He expressed the hope that Congress would see the necessity of ministing an already largely inflated currency. We were preparing a debt against which we ought to adopt such a course as would prevent repudiation. The national currency had been estimated at from four hundred unillions to seven hundred and seventy nine militons, but he placed it at eight hundred and twenty five millions, but he placed it at eight bundred and twenty five millions, hundring the various evidences of debt passing as morey. By adding to this the one hundred was an ageregate of sine hundred and ninety two millions under this act. He instituted a comparace between the present bank circulation, there was an ageregate of sine hundred and ninety, two millions under this act. He instituted a comparace between the present bank circulation, capital and loans, for the purpose of showing that the increase would be at least civen hundred and innety seven millions of capital, and the bank direulation four hundred and sixty seven millions, and towns and discounts at the present ratio of two thousand millions.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Haanse, (rep.) of Me., offered a new section, "that seven per centum, as fixed under the thirtieth section of this bill, shall be deemed the lawful rate of interest in States where it is located." Ho made a new scalenatory remarks, when the amendment was adopted by a vote of 69 against 21.

Mr. Haanse, (rep.) of Me., offered further of interest in States from taxing the out; all above of said banks the same as for corporative, State or municipal purposes."

Mr. Hotans, (opp.) of

length.

Without concluding the subject the committee rose at haif-past four o'clock, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Departure of Gen. Grant from Fortress Monroe.

General Smith to Remain on the Peninsula.

THE RECENT STORMS AND THEIR EFFECTS

NABROW ESCAPE OF NEW YORK TROOPS. de.

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despatch. FORTRESS MONROR, April 3, 1864.

THE DEPARTURE OF LIBUTENANT GENERAL GRANT rom this place occurred this evening, he having b here now two days in close consultation with General Butler, and doubtless fully posted himself on all the affairs just appreciation of the importance of General Butler's morning, but the terrific gale prevailing since Friday

who accompanied General Grant, remained here, and will ent officer, he having been tried not only in the Pan campaign and all its attending battles, but also in the Western fields, under the immediate command of the new General-in-Chief. The position to be assigned to General smith has not as yet been made public, but will be one JUDGE OULD'S MISSION

ultime, was for the purpose of facilitating exchanges of prisoners between the United States and the rebels Ceneral Bottor and he came to the most perfect under and honorable basis, unless the same is interrupted or interfered with at Washington-which, for the sake of the

on Fricas evening. At twenty minutes to five Major Mulford accompanied Col. Ould and Captain Hatch ont he steamer Siles O. Plorce to within a mile or two of Day's

Con Fricay evening. At twenty minutes to five Major Mullors accompanied Col. Outd and Captain Hatch ont he steamer filles O. Ploros to within a mile or two of Day's Joint Lightinones, where the rebel gunboat Roanoke was acts in the property of the rebel gunboat Roanoke was acts in the property of the commissioners iros. For Pierce was under at ten minutes to six P. M. and Majorathiord returned here shortly after seven o'clock.

Another toxangle store a seven o'clock. Another toxangle arons of the minutes of the minutes are seven o'clock. Another toxangle arons of the minutes of the seven o'clock of the his haltime during the past four days, which, if not more levote than the equinoctial gale, we at least as meet so, and the shipping, during the blow, has suffered fortfully. Accounts are already reaching us at this early day of nomerous disasticas. Among them are the day of the property of the seven o'clock on the might of the lat heat, where she rat schores. This vessel was loaded with from greatly from stress of weather, reached Cape Henry Light at about eleven o'clock on the night of the lat heat, where she rat schores. This vessel was loaded with from a haring four hundred and intry man belonging to the Stry halth, Eighty eighth, Ninctieth and other New York regiments, reaching either from a furlough or coming or 10 jain as recruits.

The night was pilely dark and a monutrous sea running at the time, yet, in the face of all this, the chief male and picked orew manned a boat and contrived to get a havror schore by the aid of the hawsers.

The Liashido on its mach.

The night was pilely dark and a monutrous sea running at the time, and the rearing of the surfacional house, and pilely dark and a monutrous sea running at the time, and the rearing of the surface of the hawsers.

The Liashido on its mach.

The Liashido on its ground of the surface of the surface of the wing the recommendation to the chip are surface.

The Jaint and th

hern have related, but found no teage of the missing sulp.

FOR MODER CAROLILA.

The United States transport Spraiding lofs been this afternors for Morehead City, with fruight and passenger. Among the latter are Captain J. R. Shaffer, Aid de-tamp to Mayor Ceneral butler; Librutanate Colones Walter Peor, of the Feecost North Carolina Volunteers; Captain Webster, Chief Quartermater at Newbers, Captain Gold-thwakes, Chief Commissary at Newbers, and several other distinguished military officers.

Fin derivations opens record commerce in engagements to more there are supported by the commerce of the season, and connect tail to prove mything out profitable to all concerned. Miss Addio Anderson cleant in engagement to the ceason, and cornect tail to prove mything out profitable to all concerned. Miss Addio Anderson cleant in engagement at that bourso last evening.

Erigantine Ashore. Forrass Moznos, April 5, '384.
The schooler Fancy Bell, Captain Fox, From Philadel

phis, bound to Port Poyal with coal, was wrenked on the night of the lat inst., on Cape Hen; 7, by mintaking a fire burning on the beach for Cape Monry light. The captain, mate and cook are missing,

A briganting is entere on the beach weeth of Care THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Seven Days of Rain-Horribis Condition of the Reads and Camps-The Wo. k dec., dec.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 4, 1364.
A brief visit to the Army of the Potomac has required a the discovery of nothing new. It has rained there

seven out of the last ten days, and the camps are in a The army was never before so disagreeably situated The roads are utterly impassable in many places, and the possibility of a movement for several weeks is out of the question. It will take at least four weeks of the met approved sunshine to so dry the ground as to allow

any part of the army to change base. The coorganization of the army is nearly perfected, and the thoops are becoming reconciled to the new order of things. There has been, however, a deal of grumbling on the part of some of the officers of the ex linguished corps, and a few instances of slight verbal insubordination; but discipline has triumphed at last A few accests of refractory officers has been the result of all the talk, and it is thought that there will be us saud for any more.

An accident upon the Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria Raitroad this morning, in consequence of the displacement of a switch, resulted in the demolition of three cars, the summersualt of the locon tive, the serious scalding of the engineer, and the dewy of the Washington bound train.

had been ordered out of the army, has not a word of scrib in it. No such order has been issued.

Court Calendar-This Day

Court Calendar—This Day.

Screene Court—Crour.—Part 2—Nos. 1493, 1502
1504, 1509, 1508, 1510, 1516, 1518, 1522, 1524, 1526
1528, 1500, 1504, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1548, 1544, 1546
1528, 1500, 1504, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546
18, 620, 1125, 688, 892, 604, 1244, 424, 142, 84, 1452
Supracor Court—Trial, Term.—Part 1—Nos. 3375, 3573, 3463, 3465, 3427, 1975, 2655, 3559, 995, 3391, 3627, 3137, 3363, 3436, 3427, 1975, 2655, 3590, 995, 3391, 3627, 3137, 3363, 3436, 3437, 3437, 3438, 1093, 3298, 3296, 3392, 2092, 3398, 3396, 2959, 3292, 3438, 1093, 3298, 3296, 3362, 2092, 2008000 Param—Part 1

Соммом Раказ—Part 1.—Nos. 155, 39, 454, 321, 211, 232, 486, 306, 308, 443, 222, 335, 263, 442, 250. Part 2.— Nos. 507, 513, 139, 257, 94, 152, 394, 463, 138, 170, 450, 456, 457, 324, 378.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Operations of the Union Army-Move ments of the Rebel Forces-The Latest News from Mexico and Central and South America-Market Reports, &c. The steamship China, Captain Anderson, will leave

his port on Wednesday for Liverpoot. The mails for Europe will close in this city at half-past sleven o'clock to morrow morning.

The New York Herald-Edition for Eur pe-will be ready at batf-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and will contain the latest accounts of the Movements and Operations of the Union Porces in all portions of the country : The latest News from the Rebel States, and the latest reports of the Movements of the Rebel Army; the late t accounts of the Operations of the French to Mexico: The latest News from Cuba, St. Domingo and Central and South America; Reports of the State of the Markets, and accounts of all important events of the past week Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five

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Z. E. Simmons & Co.-Managers. 57, 10, 43, 6, 13, 50, 54, 12, 10, 66, 47, 35, 19, 32. Class 182—April 4, 1954. 53, 23, 16, 9, 58, 33, 13, 22, 19, 72, 21, 64, 46, 47.

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49, 55, 31, 77, 69, 33, 27, 8, 75, 70, 59, 29, 22, 57.
Cass 6-April 4, 1854.
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